The Evening Times

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

THE HUTCHINS BUILDI	NG
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The circulation of The Times for the	e week
ended August 31, 1901, was as follows: Sunday, August 25	18,628
Monday, August 26	38,911
Tuesday, August 27	39,840
Thursday, August 29	39,360
Saturday, August 31	39,804
Total	255,078
Daily average (Sunday, 18,628, excepted)	39,408

A Strike Collision Feared.

Our morning news from McKeespor indicates a situation at that place, the result of which may be disorder and riot. Physical force was used for the first time by the local strikers yester day when they prevented between threhundred and four hundred workmer from entering the tube works. Mayor Black, true to his previous policy, did not furnish police protection to the men employed in the plant, and the strikers were allowed to have their own

way. Singularly enough, today the strik ers appear to be suspicious of Black, and quite generally believe that he is about to change front and use his po lice to protect non-union workers. It is said that lately he has been avoid ing conferences with the McKeesport strike leaders, and this fact taken in conjunction with the arrival of consignments of police clubs and revolvers from Pittsburg leads them to suspect that he has been frightened by threats of impeachment, and may change his course. The announcement is made that if he fails to preserve order and protect lives and property, Governor Stone instantly will send troops to the town to relieve him of any further ne-

cessity for doing so.
Conditions at McKeesport and other strike centres are calculated to create the impression that the Amalgamated movement is likely to break up in violence, superposed upon a family row. The severe arraignment of President Shaffer by some of his own colleagues, and the general resentment of his strike management by the rank and file of his organization, would seem to favor the idea that it will not much lonber be able to present a united front, and may fall in pieces. A serious riot at McKeesport probably would precipi tate the crisis; because it would justify military measures, and that would guarantee the opening of plants as nonunion establishments, which it is necessary for the success of the strike to keep idle. From present appearances the prediction that the end of the trouble will come within the next ten days would seem to be reasonable.

Senator Hanna's Ambition.

It is a popular supposition that there are men who would rather be the power behind the throne than to oc cupy the throne itself. There may be such men, but they are very few. In the great majority of such supposed cases a close analysis of the situation will disclose the fact that there are some exceedingly good reasons why the power behind the throne cannot take his seat upon it. There are those who have imagined that Senator Marcus A. Hanna would rather occupy his of the Republican party, which, of than to be President. A few years a perhaps that supposition was wellfounded, but there is no reason to believe that it is now.

It may be quite true, as the "New York Evening Post's" Washington correspondent suggests, that Mr. Hanna's ostensible fight is to control the next Republican convention and dictate the nomination, but that point being attained, there is no reason to doubt that he would control the convention as largely in his own interests as possible, which means that he will nominat himself if he can

Mr. Hanna is not regarded as a man of very refined sensibilities, or as one who can be influenced to any great extent by purely sentimental considera tions. We will not speak as bluntly of him as Mr. Croker did of himself and say that Mr. Hanna is in politics for the purpose of making money; but he certainly has something in view separate and apart from either health of fun. It is a recognized fact that he is peculiarly the representative of the great trust interests. Being such, he naturally wants to help those interests to the utmost extent possible. He is astute enough to know that "President Hanna" could do many things that "Boss Hanna" could not accomplish, and besides, "President" sounds better than "Boss," even to a man who cares little or nothing for names What a boss can do depends very largely upon who the nominal Presi dent happens to be; but what a President can do depends mainly upon him

There will be no disposition to chal lenge the conclusion that Mr. Hanna has already made the Southern States practically solid to do his bidding in the next National Convention of the Republican party. Nor can it be doubted that the Administration is behind him and pushing with all its might. Of course, no member of the Administration will admit it. Such things never are admitted. But it is a politi cal certainty that the desire which lies nearest to the President's heart is to be succeeded by the man to whon owes two successive elections Here we have the secret of the unwillingness which has been manifest in high Republican circles to cut down the representation of the Southern States on account of the partial dis franchisement of the blacks. It would weaken those delegations in the next National Convention, and therefore weaken the Administration's candidate for the nomination.

Every day makes it clearer that Mr. Hanna and the great combination which he represents, mean business and there can be no doubt that from this time on every pasing day add to his strength as a candidate And why should it not? Talk about Roosevelt, and Fairbanks, and Spooner and other "favorite sons" of particular

States is mere baby prattle in the face the present organization, aims, an urposes, of the Republican party Marcus A. Hanna is the "favorite son of the trusts, and that settles it. The times does not wish to be understoo that any of the others who have been named as possible candidates would not do the bidding of the trusts, but Hanna needs no bidding. He is no nly fully abreast of their desires bu ossibly a little in advance. The nom ation by the Republicans in 1904 c ny-other man than M. A. Hanna could be a gross anachronism. The party has outgrown all other candidates.

Venezuela to the Nations.

The address of the Venezuelan Ex ecutive to all friendly nations, narrating in a calm and dignified manner the aggressions the republic has suffered at the hands of the Colombian dictator Marroquin, and explaining the neces sity for placing the country in a condition of armed defence, will have the effect here and abroad of dispelling in the public mind certain misconceptions regarding the real state of affairs in Venezuela and Colombia-misconcep tions which have been shrewdly pro moted with the purpose of injuring President Castro and the constitutional Government at Caracas, and of creating a popular opinion in this country favorable to the cause of the Venezue lan plotter. Asphalt Andrade.

The address shows that President astro has been remarkably conservative and natient in his treatment of Co ombia, and in circumstances of great rovocation. In most countries an invasion by the regular forces of an adoining State, and the general pillage y them of cis-frontier farms and vilges, would be the signal for instant The July invasion of Venezuela by Venezuelan Andradists supported by twenty-two, battalions of regular ombian troops under a Colombian general officer, was clearly not alone a casus belli, but war in itself. Valen cia's officers and men, in the distinctive uniform of their service and carrying the Colombian flag, not only advanced into the Venezuelan State of Tachira, but looted burned, and murdered as they went. They were turned back routed, and fled for protection over the Colombian borografter five hundred of them had been made to bite the dust by the Venezuelan frontier defence column. Yet in spite of this amazing act of perfidy committed by Marroquin against a neighboring republic with which he pretended at the time to be friendly terms, President Castro was slow to anger, and did not reply to war with war. He allowed the matter to remain open, in case the Govern ment of the dictator at Bogota should be able and willing to show that the officers of the invading force of Colombian regulars had acted without or contrary to their orders.

Accordingly, on July 27, the Venezue an Executive addressed a note to the Colombian Legation at Caracas, calling attention to the serious fact that the forces which had crossed the frontier were organized troops, and that this "constituted a breach of the most elementary principles of international law," and protesting against the complicity in this act of military chiefs who were subject, as it was natural to believe, to the Government of Colom-The Colombian Minister only consented to receive this note and protest ad referendum, promised to forward it to Bogota, and there the matter has

rested ever since. Mr. George MacDonald, an American vho has large interests in Venezuela, and who has resided in the republic for leven years, reached New York yes terday. To a reporter he stated that 'there is no revolution in Venezuela at present, nor will President Castro allow an opportunity for one." He added: present position as manager-in-chief "By prompt action in massing troops on the Colombian frontier Dr. Rangel course, includes the Administration, Gabirez and his followers were signally vation of her commercial time, and know that five hundred of perms the invaders were killed." Mr. Mac-Donald declares that American interests are in no jeopardy whatever in Minister to the country, has been enthusiastically received, and that Presi dent Castro has the most kindly feel ne for Americaes

> The situation in Colombia is more couraging than at any previous for two years. All reports agree that he constitutional party, which comorises two-thirds of the inhabitants, is aking headway throughout the counry, and that the overthrow of Marro uin's dictatorship is a matter of a w weeks, or perhaps days. With municipal peace in Venezuela, and the Bogota despot on his last legs, a brighter day seems about to dawn for the friends of liberty and republican government in two of the most important States of northern South America.

The Conservatism of Roosevelt.

It is gratifying to observe that Vice President Roosevelt is becoming con ervative, at least in speech. In his address at St. Paul he declared that it is both foolish and undignified to ndulge in undue self-glorification, and bove all in loose-tongued denunciation of other people. In brief, that w should be mederate of speech, and al vays say just what we mean.

This is eminently right, and it afords The Times pleasure to bear witless that Mr. Roosevelt has learned omething since the close of the Span-One of the first things he did after the end of that conflict was to write a book, and such was the ton of self-consciousness pervading it, that it made him a subject of ridicule all over the country; not merely with his political opponents, but with the more thoughtful members of his own party. For a year or two he paraded up and down the country clad in a Rough Rider's uniform, which was in ended to be a standing advertisement of his great deeds in war. He even wore the Rough Rider's hat when he attended the Philadelphia convention, But Mr. Roosevelt capped the climax f his strenuousness, when, as the Vice residential candidate of his party, he pened the campaign last year in the same city of St. Paul where he now earnnestly counsels moderation in the use of language. In that opening speech he declared that the Demoratic party stood for dishonor at home and cowardice abroad. Democrats ere dishonest because they advo cated the free coinage of silver, and owards because they ventured to differ from the Administration in reand to its foreign policy. Mr. Rooseelt was not willing to admit that his political opponents might be honstly in error. He lumped them all toether and stigmatized them as dis-

honest and cowardly. And he did this

n the face of the fact that there wer any silver men and anti-imperialists n the Republican party. He was "calld down" for it quickly and sharply and thenceforth during the campaign e pitched his music in a lower key.

And now he returns, to the same city, and in a subdued tone, he tells the people how wise it is to be moderate in speech. It was peculiarly fitting that he should do this in the city of St. Paul, for the name is strikingly suggestive of miraculous conversions In Mr. Roosevelt's case, however, it can scarcely be called a "conversion. He has simply been learning something. That is all

The painful Chun incident may now be regarded as closed. The Prince will no ave to kowtow, and the mandarins wil compelled to knock their heads on our. The Kaiser has amiably comouted their punishment to a private au muted their punishment to a private au-dience for Chun and an interpreter. So the Chinese explatory envoy has started for Berlin, much impressed by Emperor Wilhelm's kindness. He will meet that creat ruler privately, express his polit egret that Baron von Ketteler had the tack of ancestors' graves that the Chi ese Government had nothing to do with crime which, there is conclusive evience, was ordered to be committed by the Empress Dowager. But modern di plomacy winks at little discrepancies like

A London news agency hears from Coenhagen that the new Danish ministry has decided to accept the offer of \$4,288,000 from the United States for the Danish West India Islands. It is stated, also that the treaty of cession will contain clauses guaranteeing to the insular people full American citizenship and free rade with all parts of the Union. The story may be founded on fact, but our anderstanding is that the pending offer f this Government for the group amounts o no more than \$3,500,000. The difference erhaps is negligible. There is no possi le doubt that we need St. Thomas. St nter-oceanic waterway across Nicaragua ause if we did not take the islands we might have trouble to keep them from falling into the hands of some other

The present appears to be a good year for insurrections. People insurgently minded seem to think that, in its opening year, the new century ought to be warm ed up to get it in good working order for may become a serious revolt. We pre sume that there is a "Young Persia" party, just as there are "Young Turkeys" in Abdul Hamid's dominions. If so the trol of the custom houses to a foreign suspecting a Merrimac affair in the business. The situation is extremely em-barrassing to the Shah, who, it is said, frequently finds pointed and impolite in vitations to join his father in Jehanum on his dressing room table. But we do not fancy that he is getting a great deal of sympathy from Lord Salisbury, who was done out of those custom houses by Russia, only a short time ago.

Munir Bey, Turkish Minister to France is probably a popular character at the Yildiz Klosk today. Although notified by M. Delcasse not to return to Paris, he not only did so, but held a fete at the Ottoman Embassy in honor of the Sultan's birthday, and in the most open man The same evening he was requested to leave the country p. d. q., and he went, but not until he had scored. Now it is but not until he had scored. Now it is reported that, unless Abdul Hamid makes record time in seeking peace, some of his ports will be interviewed by a French squadron. Jean Crapaud is gradually beming heated over the affair.

It is amusing to read in the press des patches that the moneyed interests are nvesting of their means in order to improve the shipping facilities of the port lose the proud distinction of being our leading commercial city. Just as if any body ever supposed for a moment that New York would leave anything undone that it was possible to do for the preser-That great city cannot re permanently to handle its present pro-portion of the country's commerce. The proportion is almost certain to fall off as the South and West develop. time is far away in the future when New York will cease to be the first of Ameri an cities in the extent of its commerce

The robustness of Sampson's health it is said, is causing much pain to Crownin-shield et al. Reports today from Burke Haven state that the alleged suffering al sentee was out on the lake all day yes-terday, and as lively as a cricket. The country will hail this as good news on on that witness stand.

The refusal of the Populists of Kansa to fuse with the Democrats will probably not cause much sorrow in the ranks of the National Democracy. As matters now stand the opposition to the Republican party cannot carry Kansas either with sion or without it. Hence, the parties night as well go it alone out in the Sunower State, and the failure to unit orces will probably strengthen the Dem racy elsewhere. The strength of Popum has almost vanished. The distinctve issues for which the party stood have nly a few extremists are endeavoring to maintain the organization and hold together for future contingencies; that is all there is of it at this time.

Working Harm to the Navy.

(From the New York World.) ensationalism and particular kicking our endid navy through the mire of a disgraceful broilment. "And it has already become clear ta settlement of the points in dispute is imbable to the verge of impossibility. It seems o clear that the only definite result may be any lowered in tone, lowered in its own and public esteem.

Happy Glasgow.

(From the Boston Globe.) Happy Gassow, with a new municipal tele-blone system, inaugurated yesterday, with all the atest improvements, exceedingly cheap rates vires all underground, and 16,500 miles of wire and owed with such blessings, no one of the 20, 606 subscribers, even when he is told that "the ine is busy," ought to answer: "Hoot, mon!"

A Much-Needed Society.

m the Louisville Commercial-Journal.) Suffolk, Va., has a "Society for the Suppres Spurious Titles." The purpose of the organiza-on is good, but it would be better if indicated the omission of the word "spurious." A ccessful Society for the Suppression of Titles uld be a blessing.

(From the Buffalo Express.)
The order issued by the Postoffice Department at employes at the offices throughout the countries and do a full day's work is a just one. The

A Hopeful Sign.

(From the St. Louis Republic.)

Ohio and Pennsylvania Democrats have decided o confine the fight to their own home issues. In this tendency is feen one of the hopeful signs of the times. Home issues in home government ampaigns is good, liberty-loving Democracy. Oratorical Gushers. (From the Augusta, Ga., News.) Georgia is threatened with striking oil. We will have gushers enough when the gubernato-rial candidates get out on the stump.

TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A Special Report From the Consul General at Cape Town.

The State Department has just received cont James G. Stowe the rettring Consu General at Cape Town, an exhaustive tatement on the subject of South Afri-

a's trade. Mr. Stowe says:

rides made during the last four years in he exportation of manfactures and prodcritish colonies and dependencies. It is oggested that 'a coalition of those Brit-th manufacturers interested particularly n the mining, engineering, and allied rades, should be formed without delay. obtain sites in Johannesburg, where tocks may be kept for the prompt deliv similar action on the part of Ameri can manufacturers, to secure the Trans-vaal miring trade. While the resumption f mining operations may portend much, believe that there will be no immediate emand for mining machine; and appli-nces, for the reason that large orders have been placed, many in the United States, and at the coast ports much mahinery, etc., can be found waiting for a ear track to the Transvaal. The of cars may be accounted for, not nly by the destruction by the Boer com nandos, but also from the fact that the enstruction of new ones is delayed by ick of men. Recently ten Baldwin and ten Schenectady engines have arrived, and have completed the 1,000-mile run reaired by the specification. Many obj ons to them have been made, particu rly by the operators-objections too ri-

culous to mention-but the engines are "If the permission of the Portuguese overnment can be obtained, a line of allway will be built from Delagoa Bay to Johannesburg. The line will be broad gauge-four feet eight inches-and will cheapen the carriage of goods to Johannesburg over 50 per cent. Eighty miles from Delagoa Bay there has been found an abundance of coal, which will add to the value of the road. Delagoa Bay will in a short time be a port of great value to the Transvaal, and Johannesburg will obably reach a population of 500,000.

"Some time ago, an order for 167 steel self-dumping coal cars' was sent to an American manufacturer. These have arrived and are being erected at Cape Town

Dealing specifically with the trade of the

Sketch of Tammany's Chief.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Richard Croker was quoted in an interview published here to-day as saying that his fondness for rural England is one of the strongest of his likes, and he hopes certainly to settle down at a country seat in one of England is one of the strongest of his likes, and he hopes certainly to settle down at a country seat in one of England States lost 12.6 per cent. Germany. The little States lost 12.6 per cent. Germany. 3.7 per cent. Belgium, 11.2 per cent, and Austria, 54.6 per cent. T contend, figures to the contrary, that 1900 has been the argest export year of the United States of 1900 can bot be depended upon, as there is an entry absence of returns from Delagoa Bay. One hundred and seventy-seven militor igarettes were shipped direct to Lape Colony and Natal by one house in he United States. The statistics will not thow this, and yet to this number should ony and Natal by one house in d States: The statistics will not , and yet to this number should perhaps, millions more of Unit-manufacture that came in by ngland, Delagoa Bay, and Beira.

may be said of canned meats, observed.

same may be said of canned meats, als, tobacco, etc. would note the trade in 'granite wool' other substances of like character use in cold-storage and refrigerator ctures. Over 1,000 tons of this matehave already been ordered, and thouse of tons will yet be needed. Are and indescent famps are having quite a ; this municipality is using one kind in the United States, 5,000 having been ght. Candles, blotting paper, chairs, ure frames, and moldings, sole leathand many other articles are coming to front. All these are new imports, and

nant iron and soft Bessemer steel made n opening for a large trade in those com-lodities in South Africa. One of the irgest merchants here received samples wenty-five tons, which were taken to be railway shops for the making of oils, etc. and to the good.

Australia.

"As to the future, it is said that plans are matured for expending \$50,000,000 in new railways;—that several thousands miles of telegraph lines are to be creeted and renewed; that \$5,000,000 is to be spent for public works, and \$15,000,000 on harbors; that \$500,000 is to be invested in electric lines—in Natal; and twenty-five or more millions are to be expended in the Transvaal and a proportionate amount in the Orange River Colony. We must not fail to bid for this work.

"No nation or municipality is so rich,

til to bid for this work.

"No nation or municipality is so rich, specially after time of war, that it can ford to give to the highest bidder-ven if he be of their own country—a outract to be paid for out of the pocks of the whole people. The best goods the cheapest-price cannot be kept out of the world's markets. A country laid aste, with valuable mines long idle, pubcaveries, much deteriorated, must recurrent, and it takes money and products other nations to bring about such recurrention.

sperate, and Makes money and products of other nations to bring about such recuperation.

"Our trade for 1899 and 1990 with the Uitlanders of the Boer States (our best customers in those States) has been lost, to wing to their exodus. On their return I again be open to us, and in time a great improvement will be witnessed, particularly in Johannesburg. The streets will be properly paved, and the sewerage system, so much needed, will be installed. A beginning has been made in opening up the mines, hotels, and stores. Goods are being forwarded by the military authorities, the dry goods merchants being permitted consignments of ten tons, with the understanding that 50 per cent must consist of clothing and 30 per cent must be a suitable for the poorer classes, while boot and shoe dealers are limited to five tons per shipment. 30 per cent to be suitable for the poorer classes. As soon as merchants have ample stocks the military stores will be closed.

"Allow me to suggest to the hundreds of our manufacturers who do not care to visit South Africa, and must therefore seend catalogues, not to print prices in the same for the printed prices are not, merchants state, high enough to cover, in all cases, expenses connected with the receipt and selling of the goods. Naming net prices would be better, and then a distinction must be made between the regular dealer and the wholesaler, for the latter must be protected,"

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

Republicans Said to Be Forming Combination Against Mr. Dawes. CHICAGO, Sept. 3 .- News that Repre entatives Cannon, Hopkins, and other ave in view the formation of a comation of Republican members of Cor gress from Illinois which will seek to British trade is envious of the vast enator, has been brought to Chicago b p the information at the gathering i

> ent Roosevelt was in that city. The purpose of the combination is said be to check, if possible, the Dawe lovement, and, after the Comptroller has een disposed of, to determine who th uccessor of Senator Mason shall be.

Springfield on Friday, when Vice Presi

The inherent weakness of the plan is thought by many politicians to be the fact that each one of the Representatives back f the movement and those who have bee be the Senator himself and it would difficult for them to agree on any on of their number. Representative Graff is said to have refused to go into any such an arrangement and Represental Prince is reported as saying he wo think twice before he embarked in it.

DOLLIVER'S BOOM FOR SHAW. Iowa's Governor Refuses to Discuss

His Presidential Candidacy. CHICAGO, Sept. 3.-"It is altogether on early to speak of my candidacy for the Presidency, or of anybody's else, said Gov. Leslie Shaw, of Iowa, yester lay. The Governor arrived in Chicago t tend to some business and, incidental y, to speak to a branch of the Epworth League at the Sacramento Avenue Meth-

When Senator Dolliver mentioned my name," continued Governor Shaw, "it was entirely on his own responsibility. We have never discussed the matter to gether and I have not spoken to anyone in my own State. Of course, I appreciate the friendship which prompted the Senacuss the matter at this time. plenty of time to determine so important a step. I should, at least, ascertain what the people of my State think about it be

MR. CROKER WRITTEN UP. An English Publication Prints a Sketch of Tammany's Chief.

LONDON, Sept. 8.-Richard Croker was quoted in an interview published here to-day as saying that his fondness for rural England is one of the strongest of his

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 .- A despatch to the "Ewening World" says that Richard Cro-ker will sail for New York next Saturday.

CARRIED TO SEA BY A CYCLONE. Yacht Whileaway's Party Had a

Rough Time for Three Days. NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 3.—Swept 00 miles to sea in a cyclone and subsisting three days on raw coffee and bread soaked with salt water is only a section of the tale of hardship experienced by Capt. Leo F. Lack, master and steward of the sloop yacht Whileaway

Captain Lack in appearance is a lad of eighteen years, but his gift of old-fashfoned marine lore places him on a plane yesterday afternoon the captain came ashore from the sloop, which is anchored off the New York Yacht Club station, and

"Aboard the craft were Mr. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Howard and children and a crew of four, besides myself. The While-away was at sea nearly three days without receiving assistance. The second day out a jury mast and jury radder. the work required, no headway in this can be made.

Ouring the year ended December 31, the increase in the imports of bies from the United States over the with raw vegetables as side dishes, er yachts passed us while we were ug distress signals, but none offered Finally, on the third day at sea, the ain of the tug Survivor, with a tow our work and to seek a better market for

MARRIAGE NOT A FAILURE.

A Chicago Man Combats the Theory

So Often Advanced. CHICAGO, Sept. 3.-Franklin Price, his city, who has just celebrated his iden wedding, strenuously combats the ory that marriage is a failure. years he has been gathering statistics couples who have been married fifty and all assert that "time cannot wither or custom stale" the infinite variety of their lives. He has only one record of a divorce of a couple who were married nger than fifty years. This was Mr. and Mrs. Simon, divorced this year in Chi

Mr. Price's most prolific source of in-ormation has been the newspapers. He formation has been the newspapers. He clips every story of a golden wedding, and two scrapbooks hold his treasures. The theme of all the stories is happiness due to long and congenial companionship. These people who have obtained the golden wreath of matrimony come from many walks in life. The majority live close to nature in agricultural communities. Mr. Price believes a little essay on "P' w to be happy though married," by each of the 125 couples would make interesting reading for married and single. The bulk of the data relates to matrimonial veterans in Illinois and the surrounding States.

The notices gathered by Mr. Price have been classified according to the number of years the couple have lived in the married state. These periods range all the way from fifty to seventy-five years. In each case the length of period was that which had been attained at the time the notice was clipped.

POTATO BUGS IN ENGLAND.

Crops at Tilbury Ordered to Be Des troyed by the Authorities.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Board of Agri ulture announces that the Colorado een discovered in a potato patch at Til-The beetle, commonly called the en known to breed in Great Britain although it has been occasionally d, as in 1877, when it caused a universa

The board had the crop in which the cetle was found and the surrounding rops at Tilbury destroyed immediately d it is hoped that this will be effecti preventing the spread of the beetle, in much as the area affected is an isolated

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
The Boers threaten to hold on to all the British hey catch hereafter. The worst drawback to this cheme of retaliation is that they will have to ced as well as guard them.

Kitchener Should Be Notified.

(From the Pittsburg Despatch.)
If it be true that the Boer war is ended
one should take the trouble to let Kie
mow of it.

A NOTABLE GOLDEN WEDDING,

No Deaths in a Baltimore Family for Half a Century.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3 .- One of the most arkable golden wedding annive ver celebrated in Baltimore was that o Mr. and Mrs. Henry Durkee last night at 16% East Monument Street, where the couple have resided for thirty-five years Since Henry Durkee, then a youn of nineteen years, married Miss Varfield, a young girl less than sixteenust fifty years ago-there has not been a roken family group now numbers exact y fifty members, all of whom were present to congratulate the founders of the family. These included sons and daughters, numbering seven, all of whom are married; eighteen grandchildren and six

great-grandchildren.
Another remarkable fact in connectio with the family is that the sons and daughters, with one exception, live in Baltimore, most of them residing in the mmediate vicinity of their parents' home Mr. and Mrs. Durkee were married by Rev. Dr. Roberts, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Durkee's only living relative is her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Warfield, residing at the corner of Sharp and Berry Streets.

The sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Durkee are: Mrs. Amanda Potter, Mrs. Mary Cowman, Mr. Henry B. Dur-kee, jr., Mr. John P. Durkee, Mrs. Julia Durkee Wright, of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. William R. Durkee, and Mrs. Kate Horn

Mr. Durkee, a hale, active man of neary sixty-nine years, was for forty years, member of the city police force and one of the "Old Watch" in the days when the

of the "Old Watch" in the days when the hours and state of weather were called through the streets. He is now on special duty at Round Bay, and, in spite of the celebration of his fiftieth wedding anniversary, was on duty yesterday, according to his daily custom.

Mrs. Durkee, who wore last night her wedding gown of white dotted swiss, will be sixty-six years old on her next birthday. She actively superintended all the arrangements for the large reception, and in her jet-black hair is not a single sliver thread.

About 150 friends attended the reception. If the cut-flowers were golden in color, cluding roses and chrysanthemums, and alms and terns were grouped in alcoves and stairways. Among numerous gifts ent was a purse of new gold coins given by the grandchildren, the tiniest of whom was little Dorosy Thompson. ery member of the family was pres-

Every member of the family was presnt, among them being:
Mr. and Mrs. John Potter, Mrs. Kate
otter Evans, Mrs. Maud Potter Thompon, Mr. John Potter, ir., Miss Amanda
otter, Miss Pearl Potter, ir., Miss Amanda
otter, Miss Pearl Potter, Mr. John P.
Durkee, Mr. John P. Durkee, ir., Mr. and
frs. James H. Wright, of Wilmington,
oel., Miss Bessie Gertrude Wright, Mr.
nd Mrs. William R. Durkee, Miss Irene
burkee, and Mrs. Killmond, Mr. Henry
otter, Mrs. Mary Cowman, Mr. William
owman, Miss Nellie Cowman, Miss Mary
owman, Master Harry Cowman, Mrs.
William Waster Harry Enwent, Miss Henry B.
burkee, ir., Master Frank Hamilton Durtee, Master Harry Bancroft Durkee 3d,
diss Edith Killmond, Miss Elsie Killnond, and these great-grandchildren:
diss Amanda Evans and Miss Pearl
'Vans, of Newport News, Va.; Miss Beslie Thompson, Miss Dorothy Thompson,
daster George Thompson, and Miss Maud
'otter.
Among the out-of-town guests present

Potter.

Among the out-of-town guests present vere: Mrs. Joseph Corbett, of Philadel-shia; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wells, of Annapolis, Md.

MR. GOMPERS ON STRIKES.

Less Likely to Occur When the Unions Are Prepared. BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—Samuel Gom-ers, of the American Federation of La-sor, was the principal speaker at the

emple of Music vesterday, following the

"A few words about strikes. The trades have strikes for the purpose of indulging in the pastime or for the purpose of harassing employers. I'll grant that the men in labor movements sometimes make

the less occasion we have to strike. Or-ganization means the prevention of consequence, a diminution of the bitter-feeling which enters into and is caused

it. To know when to strike and when not which many of our friends in the labor

more introduced. When we introduce a system which shall compel men to work against their will-except for crime—that moment is slavery introduced again." A big attendance was recorded at the exposition. CURRENT HUMOR.

Getting Even.

(From the Chicago Post.) "I'll get even with the proprietor of that hoin some way," he announced. You can do it easily, too," answered his

end.
"How?" he asked.
"Commit suicide in his hotel. That always
noys them."

Knew the Symptoms.

(From the Chicago News.)

Stubb—Do you notice how the keeper of this otel promotes lovemaking among his guests?

Penn—Yes, he has found that people lose their petites when in love. Cheerful.

(From Harper's Bazar.)

"Your bushand is doing so well, madam, that don't think it will be necessary for me to pre-cribe for him further."
"Oh, doctor! I am so glad. Now I feel sure hat he is out of danger."

Claimed Even That. (From the Philadelphia Press.) wne-Didn't Goodman leave anything at all't owne-Oh, yo; but it was dissipated imme-

ne-The idea! What was it? Browne-An exemplary reputation, but two

Forgot Her Lines.

(From the London Spare Moments.)

evening arrived, with an enthusiastic

The little girl, who had been coached as to ""Ere yer are, mum. Only a penny a bunch--market bunch for a penny!"

The countess smiled, accepted the flowers, and

Bought Yesterday-Cured Today.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

oc building is one of the industries of Ken-kport, Me., which used to build great ships, wen now launches an occasional schooner. The pennant of the Oregon, which is again at in Francisco, after many months of hard service, to be given to the State whose name she

The sugar cane of China is said by botanis be an entirely distinct species from that of dia, and this fact is supposed to indicate that e development of sugar cane was carried on in-pendently by two different nations at the same

ar will be handed gown, so to speak, from to son for generation after generation omparatively little modification. Some au-es on criminology assert that criminals are pt to possess a peculiar kind of car, which graizable by an expert in such matters. For many generation after the first bale

narket most of the cotton plantations of the country were east of the Mississippi. But now early one-half of the entire American crop of otton cames from the territory west of the Florida, 133 of Georgia, 90 of Kentucky, 20 o isiana, 15 of Maryland, 84 of Missouri, 60

Prof. Dexter, of the University of Illinois, who as studied the effect of weather on morals, finds at the desire to fight rises with the thermomebut stops at 85 degrees; wilts after that as mercury rises. Assault cases are therefore moner in summer than in winter. Drunken-

The boast comes from Kansas that no soldier f the army. Pebruary 15, 1865, a draft actually commenced in Kansas, and was continued until March 16, when a peremptory order came from Washington to suspend the draft and release the

The introduction in the Montana House of a

on "The Cow," by a boy beginning the study of English in a mission school in Samokow, Bul-

According to a Cairo corres ondert, the dithe practical monopoly of the Egyptian sugar big Labor Day parade. Mr. Gompers said Levant me

the less occasion we have to sure.

ganization means the prevention of the strikes, or rather the diminution of the strikes, and, what is of more this pest can produce the skin irritation companies.

ed as being severe lly situated park. It is readily accessible be

The following list of Andrew Carnegie's be accurate: To American libraries, \$11,799,100; American institutions \$17,270,952-total Amer gifts, \$29,070,052. To European libraries, \$1,154, gifts, \$29,070,062. To European libraries, \$1,154,000; to European institutions, \$750,5000; to
Scottish universities. \$10,600,600-total European gifts, \$11,894,500. Grand total of gifts,
\$40,064,552. He has endowed libraries in ninetyflive cities and institutes in eight places; has
endowed five universities, four clubs, two technical schools, one medical college, one academic
college, one laboratory, one observatory, one zoological society, and has given \$4,300,000 to relied
and pension funds. Has given \$10,000 for a library in Alameda, \$25,000 for a library in San
Diego, and \$50,000 for a library in Oakland. Andiew Carnegie's wealth is estimated at anywhere

Sailors, as a rule, do not like to buckle down to ave changed materially since the oldest of then 'splice the main brace." Machinery has sail power to such an extent that a sely has to go aloft. And on warships no now hears the order "run out the stud-

It will never be possible to ventilate a railo learn that progress is being made in the so-ution of the problem. It is slow progress, howof the problem. It is slow progress, how-Only two railroads, so far as known, have ted to substitute anything for the v or the transom. One of these i lyania, which has been experimenting

Malaria, Chills, and Feverkly cured by taking Elixer Babek